# Nippon Times

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## Diet to Concentrate On Election Law Bill

### Coming Session Expected to Show Lively Activity With New Parties Created

The first extraordinary Diet session to be called by the Shidehara Cabinet on November 26 for a 18-day session from November 27 to December 14, is expected to show lively activity with the formation of the Nippon Progressive, Nippon Liberal and the Japan Social-Democratic parties.

The Diet session will concentrate on the bill for revising the Election Law, and it is expected that lively interpellation will be made on the subject. With the passage of the Election Law revision bill and other important measures, the Government is expected to request the Throne for dissolution of the Diet.

Most of the bills submitted to the Diet will be concerned with the abolition of various control laws and others necessiated by the instructions of the General Headquarters of the Allied Occupation Forces. The bills expected to be submitted follow:

Cabinet: Bill concerning acceptance of orders to be issued in connection with the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation; various bills following the abolition of the National Mobilization Law.

Home Ministry: Bills for revising the Election Law and for respecting franchise and right of election. of demolibized military men.

Finance Ministry: Bills for fund control law, for revising the Monopoly Law, for a law respecting the closing of the special accounts of extraordinary military expenditures, for revising the Bank of Japan Law, for creating a property tax, and for revising the Accounting Law.

Justice Ministry: Bills for abolishing wartime special cases, for abolishing the special wartime civil law, and for revising the wartime special criminal law.

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry: Bills for farm land adjustment law, and for revising the Agricultural Organ law.

Commerce and Industry Ministry: Bill for Industrial Organization Law.

Welfare Ministry: Bill for labor union law.

The directors of the Investigation Committee of the House of Peers met Wednesday at the Diet building. After exchanging frank views regarding the coming extraordinary Diet session they came to an agreement that no preliminary study of bills presented by the Government to the Diet will be made. They also resolved to give utmost efforts to the deliberation of various Governments bills in view of their special importance.

The Diet System Investigation Special Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been studying revision of the election law from its own standpoint, reached a decision on the Government management of elections and the restrictions on election campaigns. This decision of the Committee will be presented to Home Minister Horikiri upon his return to the capital from the Kansai. The decision of the committee is follows:

The publicaiton of the Official Election Gazette will be left to the Home Ministry, but the distribution of any other document by candidates will be prohibited. Free postage election campaign matters will be prohibited, but newspaper advertisements under the same condition will be permitted. Leaflets advertising election campaign speeches will be limited to about 5,000 sheets, and no other leaflets will be permitted. The notice of public election campaign speeches will be made through neighborhood associations. Posters and notice-boards are prohibited, but the names of candidates can be displayed at proper places in cities, towns and villages. Raido broadcasts will be allowed according to the plan proposed by the Communications Board, but they will be governed by certain legal restrictions.

## PAULEY ARRIVES IN TOKYO

### Accompanied by Navy Undersecretary, Artemus Gates

Edwin S. Pauley, President Truman's reparations representative, arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday by plane from Honolulu, Jiji reports. He was accompanied by Artemus L. Gates, Undersecretary of the Navy.

Mr. Pauley's visit here followed the arrival in Tokyo last week of some expert members of the United States Reparations Commission, including Dr. Owen Latimore, outstanding American expert on Far Eastern affairs.

It is understood that Mr. Pauley's arrival marks the start of official activities in Tokyo of the Reparations Commission.

## Emperor Back in Tokyo After Completing Visits To Imperial Mausoleums

**Having completed the four-day tour to visit the Grand Shrines at Ise and the Unebi and Momoyama Mausoleums, His Majesty the Emperor returned to Tokyo late Thursday afternoon. His Imperial Majesty, accompanied by a suite of Court officials including Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, left the Omiya Palace in Kyoto at 8:05 a.m. Thursday and leaving Kyoto Station at 8:20 a.m. in an Imperial train, arrived at Tokyo Station at 5:25 p.m.**

## Ouster Move Agreed Of Privy Seal Office

### First Step to Democratization Of Government—Appropriate Time Awaited

Both the court circles and the government have reached an agreement on the abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, a position now being held by Marquis Koichi Kido, as the first step toward democratization of the Japanese government in connection with the projected revisiion of the Imperial Constitution, the Asahi reported on Thursday.

The agreement has been reached, according to the paper, after a series of consultations between the Cabinet, the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the Imperial Household Ministry, the Privy Council and elder statesmen.

Asahi said that the decision will carried out "at an appropriate opportunity."

After the projected abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, according to the report, the Grand Chamberlain, the Imperial Household Minister and the President of the Privy Council will be on hand to advise the Throne in ordinary times, while the job of keeping th Privy Seal and handling Imperial Rescripts and Messages and other court documents will be transferred to the Imperial Household Ministry.

With reference to the question of recommending Premiers to the Throne at the time of Cabinet changes, according to Asahi, the President of the Privy Council, President of the House of Peers and the Speaker of the House of Representatives will be called upon to answer imperial inquiries through the Grand Chamberlain.

Asahi also reported that the projected abolition of the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, which, in the opinion of the paper, will itself represent a big step forward toward establishment of democratic government, is likely to entail some reorganization of the present set-up of the Privy Council along the line of reducing the number of its members from 24 to 10 and also of appointing to the Council men of big calibre capable of answering inquiries from the Throne.

## Wants U.S. Keep Atom Secret

Kyodo

CALCUTTA, November 13.—The Agah Khan, former president of the League of Nations Assembly, stated on November 10 that if the atomic bomb should remain a secret, he would like to see the secret held by the United States "because then I would know the bomb will never be used for aggression." He recommended the creation of a super national state to regulate atomic bomb production but expressed doubt whether it would be entriely effective.

## Veto Rights Insisted By Russia on Council

### Molotov Rejects U.S. Notes, Says Byrnes; Delay Seen In Creating Body

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (UP), November 14.—Secretary of State James Byrnes told the press that Russia is still insisting on veto rights in any Allied council established to assist General Douglas MacArthur and said that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov has rejected the United States' latest message thereon, hence there will be further delay in establishing the Control Council because the United States will continue to demand abandonment of unanimity rule.

### No Agreement Reached

Secretary of States James Byrnes disclosed on Wednesday that the United States and Russia have reached no agreement over the Soviet demands for the establishment of an Allied Control Council for Japan, according to a Washington report.

The Secretary said that Russia wants a council similar to the one operating in Berlin, in which all members have an equal voice. In such a Council, an objection by any one member can block action of the entire group. Mr. Byrnes declared the United States wanted a council in which General MacArthur would have the deciding voice in case of disagreement.

## DRUG DIRECTIVE VIOLATED

### Hoshi Company Caught Producing Morphine Hydrochloride

Public Health investigators from the Allied Supreme Headquarters, found that an important drug firm, the Hoshi Drug Company, had resumed production in Tokyo of semi-refined morphine hydrochloride. Such production constitutes a violation of the directive, issued on October 12, 1945, which states specifically: "The exportation or manufacture of narcotics is prohibited and all stocks of crude, semi-processed or smoking opium; crude or semi-processed cocaine; heroin and marijuana are hereby frozen...."

A representative of the Japanese Ministry of Health accompanying the investigating groups elicited the explanation from plant officials that their understanding of the directive was that completely processed morphine was the only form of the drug forbidden by the directive. They further explained that they had no intention of carrying on production to the completed stage but had processed it to prevent waste by spoilage of the crude opium. Further questioning brought out that they had not seen the written directive, nor had they been furnished with a copy. It was explained that the Ministry of Health informed a member of the firm of the directive's provisions orally, but failed to issue written instructions.

Military police of the Tokyo Provost Marshal's office were assigned to the Hoshi plant with instructions to keep it shut down. All narcotic material has been placed under guard.

## China Getting 30 U.S. Ships

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 14.—The Chinese press reported that China soon would have the service of 30 Liberty ships which it said Dr. T. V. Soong, President at the Executive Yuan, recently ordered from the United States and Canada. Three of the ships, by Chinese accounts, are sailing to China loaded with supplies for the Chinese national relief and rehabilitation administration. The other 27 will be delivered shortly. The vessels will be employed along the China coast, the press reports indicated.

## *'Climactic Week' Seen as Moscow Reaction To Forthcoming Atomic Bomb Offer Mooted*

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 14.—Allied officials engaged in the atomic bomb talks indicated today that they are largely concerned about Russia's reaction of the forthcoming Anglo-American-Canadian proposal for controlling atomic force.

Some feel that this will be one of history's climactic weeks. Decisions now shaping will influence vitally the future of Anglo-American relations with Russia which is the core of the United Nations plans for policing world peace.

Evidence from British authorities is that President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier MacKenzie-King will seek in a communique on plans for international atomic control, to reassure Russia by offering to share scientific knowledge of atomic power with Russia and other countries.

Indications are that Russia will be invited to reassure the Western Allies about her policies and intentions by agreeing to toss her scientific information into a contemplated pool and possibly by giving some evidence of her long-range territorial and political aims.

### General Agreement Reached

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The conference of President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee was reported today by diplomatic circles to have reached a general agreement on stops toward international control of the atomic bomb.

## Japanese, German Skill May Build Up Industry Of China, States Gauss

Kyodo

**NEW YORK (AP), November 14.—The possibility that Japanese and German instead of American skills might be called on for building Chinese industry was disclosed today before 2,000 traders, bankers and Government officials at the 32nd National Foreign Trade Convention here, by Clarence E. Gauss, former U.S. Ambassador to China. Mr. Gauss in his first public statement since he left Chungking a year ago, asserted that the Chinese Government was making it extremely difficult for American and British interests to do business with China nationals. He stated that the United States should go slow in making loans to China.**

## Chinese Peace Talks Said Hold Little Hope

### Wrangle Over Voting Procedure Believed May Produce Serious Snag

By Spencer Moosa

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 14.—The prospects of the forthcoming "peace conference" in Chungking of extricating China from the danger of an all-out civil war are considered uncertain in most foreign and Chinese quarters here.

The conference, according to present arrangements, is due to meet around November 20, when delegates of the political consultative council gather in Chungking.

The task of the council in which all parties and persons with no party affiliations are to be represented will be to consider all outstanding issues between the Government and the Chinese Communists with a view to averting an all-out civil war and unifying the country.

President Chiang Kai-shek will be ex-officio chairman. There will be eight representatives of the Government, seven of the Communists, nine of the Democratic League, five of the Youth Party and nine persons without party connections.

The Youth Party is one of six groups within the Democratic League, but it insisted upon and was conceded a separate representation on the council.

One of the immediate difficulties facing the council is to determine the voting procedure. Neither the Government nor the Communists appear to be disposed to accept any system by which they could be overruled. A wrangle on this question is expected and unless an agreement is reached, the conference might strike a serious snag in its early stages.

Some foreign quarters in Chungking have reached the considered view that both sides are playing for time and nothing will come of the conference. The same feeling is evident in Chinese circles.

Nevertheless the fact that the Communists have at last agreed to nominate their representatives on the council is welcomed because it is thought that so long as the negotiations continue the possibility—no matter how slight—of a peaceful settlement exists.

## WANTS KRUPP'S SON TRIED

### U.S. Prosecutor makes request Due To Father's Illness

Kyodo

NUERENBURG, November 12.—Justice Robert Jackson, United States prosecutor, requested the international military tribunal to substitute Alfried Krupp, son of the ill Gustav, at the war crimes trials. If the motion is granted a postponement of 10 days to two weeks in the historic trial is almost certain.

The British prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, filed a dissending motion and declared that Britain preferred to try the elder Krupp in absentia if necessary because his name is a household word in the minds of the British public which is impatient and would resent postponement.

Mr. Jackson's motion said that "public interests which transcend all private considerations require that some other representative of the Krupp armament and munitions interests be substituted" in the trial. He declared, "The Krupps have been responsible for aggressive warfare for 130 years and I prefer to have a live Krupp on the stand."

Alfried is the sole owner of factories that were devoted to munitions. Mr. Jackson stated that he previously sought an indictment of Alfried but that he was outvoted by Britain, France and Russia.

## Chiang Troops Make Landings at Tsingtao

### Units Under General Tang Relieve U.S. Marines Unopposed by Reds

Kyodo

TSINGTAO (AP), November 14.—Thousands of American-trained and equipped Chinese Nationalist troops landed unopposed today from United States transports at this North China city which was occupied on October 11 by American Marines, who since have been cooped up by the presence of Chinest Communists nearby.

Whether the Marines will leave their lone foothold in the Shantung peninsula was not disclosed. The Sixth division leathernecks have been on garrison duty since accepting the surrender of over 10,000 Japanese.

Some armed Japanese are guarding the Tsingtao industries. Many Japanese civilians are keeping the factories open.

Chinese Red troops ring the port by land. On the peninsula's trip the strategic ports of Chefoo and Weihaiwai, are both in Communist hands. American warships anchored off the two ports several weeks ago, but no Americans or Nationalists were landed.

The Nationalists, landed today, formed the major elements of the Chinese 8th Army under Lieutenant General Tang Feng. It was the first landing of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men in the Communist-dominated Shantung since the end of the war.

### Negotiations Said Difficult

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 14.—Difficulties in the negotiations between China and Russia on the entry of Chinese troops into Manchuria and other questions were acknowledged by the Foreign Office spokesman in a news conference.

"Negotiations are continuing, but so far we have not overcome all the difficulies," he said. He refused to comment on the reports that Russia had granted Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek permission to fly 1,500 picked Nationalist troops to Changchun, capital of Manchuria, in 30 Chinese-piloted American transport planes.

## AMERICA, SOVIET AGREE

### To Exchange Commodities Between Occupation Zones in Korea

America and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement regarding exchange of commodities in Korea, Major General William Arnold, Chief Military Administrator of the U.S. Forces in Korea, told newspapermen on Tuesday, reports an Asahi dispatch from Seoul.

Accordingly, 90,000 tons of coal, soy beans and table salt are to be shipped from the area north of 38 degrees north latitude to southern Korea in exchange for rice so as to stabilize the people's livelihood.

Questioned whether or not the agreement was reached directly between the American and Soviet forces stationed in Korea, Major General Arnold said that the pact had been concluded, under orders from some higher organ. However, the Chief Military Administrator refused to tell whether the order came from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters or from Washington.

## Yoshida, Premier Confer

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida called on Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara for a conference Thursday and approved the proposal for strengthening facilities for postwar liaison business submitted by the Foreign Vice-Minister. They also heard Welfare Vice-Minister explain Government measures to counter unemployment.

## Saigon Area Japanese Ordered Off Streets To Speedup Disarming

Kyodo

**SAIGON (AP), November 14.—Major General Douglas Gracey issued orders yesterday directing a speedup in the disarmament of the Japanese in the Saigon area. He decreed that all Japanese must be off the city's streets by Saturday. The directive will leave only a few Japanese in defensive positions in the French sector where they have aided in keeping order and quelling outbreaks of Annamese Nationalists.**

## Bevin's Declaration Ires Palestine Jews

### Results in 12-Hour Strike; Active Resistance Urged By Militant Organ

A 12-hour strike by the Jews of Palestine as a protest against British Foreign Secretary Bevin's declaration of policy was started in Palestine on Wednesday, according to a London report.

Jewish shops, restaurants and factories were closed and Jewish transportation was not moving. The Jewish authorities asked workers in Government offices and hospitals to stay on their jobs.

So far there are no reports of any demonstrations or incidents. But a secret radio station run by the militant Jewish organization, Pagada, has broadcast a call to Jews in Palestine and abroad to begin active resistance against the new British policy.

The chief rabbis ordered a day of fasting and prayer which was held Thursday.

The Palestine Arab Party, meanwhile, made arrangements for an immediate meeting to consider Mr. Bevin's declaration.

### Bevin Bares Policy

Kyodo

LONDON (UP), November 13.—The United States has agreed to cooperate with Britain in a joint Anglo-American investigation into the entire question of European Jews in general and the Palestine problem in particular, stated Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin in the Commons today.

Making the Government's long-awaited statement on the policy on the Palestine question, Mr. Bevin said that the Anglo-American commission would consult representatives of Arabs and Jews on the problems of Palestine and would make recommendations to the two Governments on practical measures taken or contemplated both in Palestine and Europe.

Mr. Bevin reminded the House that Palestine was a British mandate and the policy toward it is a matter of serious import not only for the Jews and the Arab world, but held empire significance in its repercussions on India where the Arabs "co-religionists" were in strength.

The Foreign Secretary served a flat warning on the Arabs and Jews in Palestine where disorders had been reported that the "problem is not one that can be settled by force and any attempt to do so will be resolutely dealt with. It must be settled by discussion and conciliation."

## Nisei Evacuees Leave

Kyodo

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyoming. November 13. At least 205 evacuees boarded trains on November 10 the Pacific Coast from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center for Japanese-Americans. It once was the third largest community in Wyoming. During its existence, the camp recorded 552 births and 183 deaths. Nine hundred of the relocated residents entered the United States army. 20 per cent of them being killed in action.

## *'Armed Reds' Sought to Set Up New Regime Or Smash Chinese Republic, Avers Hurley*

Kyodo

SANTA FE, New Mexico (AP). November 14.—Patrick Hurley, United States Ambassador to China, declared that the "Communist armed party" sought to obtain arms through the Japanese surrender to set up a separate government or destroy the Republic of China.

He declared that the Potsdam Declaration and general order number one of the United Nations supreme command in Asia required the Japanese army in China to surrender to the National Government, but the Communists attempted to change this procedure.

Mr. Hurley declared that much misinformation about China events are being published in the United States. He said that the American military, as the concluding phase of the war, is now receiving the surrender of the Japanese army and taking over the Japanese arms. He asserted. "It would mean the prolonging of the civil war in China if the United Nations permitted the Japanese to surrender or transfer their arms to warlords, bandit organizations or any armed political party."

He went on to say, "America has no imperialistic designs on China. The United States will not ask nor accept any special privileges in China. The United States desires that China will furnish its own leadership, make its own decisions and be responsible for its own policies. The United States endorses the aspirations of the Chinese people to establish for themselves a strong united democratic government."

## Java Fighting Rages With Unabated Fury

### British May Take a Week to Clean Up Surabaya; Batavia Clash Continues

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 14.—Fighting raged with unabated fury in Surabaya and in Batavia and a dispatch from AP correspondent Vern Haugland in Surabaya said that the British and Indian troops were battling in the heart of the naval base and had repelled three suicidal Indonesian attacks during the night, killing over 100 but sustaining six casualties of their own in fighting for the Kota railway station and marshalling yards.

The British threw a 25-pounder artillery barrage against the Indonesians entrenched in the prewar Dutch built pillboxes in that area.

Mr. Haugland reported that the British were moving slowly to keep casualties low and might take nearly a week to clear out the remaining half of Surabaya still in Nationalist hands.

A reliable but unofficial estimate placed the Indonesians opposing the British between 15,000 and 18,000.

In the capital, Lieutenant General Yiuchiro Nagano and Major General Moichiro Yamamoto were accused of the unauthorized surrender of arms and were flown to Singapore to face charges.

### Sjahrir Is Premier

Kyodo

BATAVIA (UP), November 14.—The Indonesian Republic appeared headed toward moderation following President Dr. I. R. Soekarno's acceptance of the new list of ministers under the leadership of Premier Sjahrir. Politicians said the new cabinet is "considerably more moderate and realistic." Premier Sjahrir is described as "more acceptable to the Dutch."

The new Premier told the UP, "This will be a working government. We will attempt to solve the enormous problem and also try to bring some coordination of organization to many organizations and groups who are presently working for their own."

Meanwhile, Allied bombing and shelling of Surabaya is continuing but the Indonesians reportedly retaliated with artillery forcing the withdrawal of the Allies to former positions.

## NEW FIGHT ON UNRRA FUNDS

### Proposal for Another $1 Billion Is Cause of Issue

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 12.—A new fight over the UNRRA started in the House while the unfinished one is still hanging fire in the Senate.

The new battle is over the proposals to give the UNRRA another $1,350,000,000 for the year ending March 1, 1947. The unsettled controversy is over the House-passed bill giving the UNRRA $550,000,000 for relief work this winter and next spring. The latter dispute is not over the amount, but is centered chiefly in the restrictive amendments, the foremost being one to ban aid to any nation refusing to permit reporters free access to news of the UNRRA activities.

The new fight is over both amount and similar amendments regulating how the money should be handled. The Republicans say that they are going to follow one of their committee's reports which urged they look with "jaundiced eyes" upon the requests for funds exceeding $550,000,000 and that ohly amoutns absolutely necessary be provided.

## ELECTIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

### Tito's Candidates Assured Victory at Polls to Draft New Constitution

Kyodo

BELGRADE (AP), November 12.—Candidates representing Marshal Tito's national front were assured victory by the incomplete returns from Sunday's national constituent assembly election which showed over 90 per cent of the nation's 8,000,000 voters balloted.

The opposition parties had boycotted the election by not putting up candidates but practically all the voters ignored the boycott and voted. The election is cerain because only Marshal Tito's men are on the ballot.

Complete absence of disorder mar- Complete absence of disorder marked the election with women eligible to vote for the first time. The voting was for the assembly of two Houses which is charged with the drafting of a new Constitution.

## Rothschild Joins Laborites

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 13.—Lord Rothschild, 35-year-old scientist, has joined the Labor Party and will become party leader in the House of Lords.

# Government Plans Gold Output Boost

### Mines Here, When Put in Full Operation Will Turn Out 26 Tons Annually

In view of the importance of gold as a medium of settling accounts in foreign trade, the government has decided to step up the nation's gold production by positively promoting the gold mining industry, which has been neglected during the war, Jiji reports.

The Government is said to have already obtained approval of the measures from the Supreme Allied Headquarters. Final decision of the measures was taken at a Cabinet meeting on Thursday.

According to a joint announcement released by the Board of Information, the Finance and Commerce and Industry Ministries, positive encouragement is to be given to gold mining from now on.

The anouncement disclosed that there are at present a total of 155 gold mines now in operation throughout the country, while at least six others are known to be in good condition but not at present in operation, in addition to 333 mines which have ceased operation.

According to the announcement, production will be stepped up in all the 155 gold mines now in operation, while production will be resumed in "abandoned" mines where efficient production is expected and where resumption of mining operations can be undertaken with comparative ease. Development of new gold mines will also be encouraged.

Other measures to be undertaken include:

1. Restoration of gold mines is to be undertaken by private entrepreneurs at their own initiative without their dependence on government assistance.

2. The mining right relative to the 333 discontinued mines, now monopolized by the Teikoku Mining Company, a wartime government-managed control organization, is to be made available to any private entrepreneurs. The Teikoku Mining Company's property is valued at ¥231,000,000.

3. The price of gold to be purchased by the government is to be more than doubled. The government purchase price of gold now in force is fixed at ¥5.0 per gram. (In the United States, the official quotation of gold is fixed at $35 per ounce, which would mean $16.8'8 per gram in Japanese yen, if the dollar-yen exchange rate is fixed at the 15 to 1 ratio.)

Meanwhile, informed industrial circles believed that the government's present action to step up gold production has been taken in anticipation of reparations rather than foreign trade. According to these circles, Japan's gold output reached its peak in 1939, when it totaled 56 tons and 384 kilograms, of which 25 tons and 926 kilograms was produced in Japan proper, 29 tons and 192 kilograms in Korea and one ton and 265 kilograms in Formosa.

These circles said that in the postwar period Japan's total production of gold would not exceed the 1939 year figures for Japan proper, namely nearly 26 tons, even if all gold mines in the country were put into operation and new mines developed. This year's gold output in Japan proper was some five tons and it is believed that it will take some time before the output attains the 36 tons-a-year level.

A total output of 26 tons, these circles pointed out, would have the value of some $99,380,000 in United States currency, which would represent the maximum sum that Japan could pay in gold for reparations, apart from gold bullion and other gold manufactures available for reparation purposes.

## Repatriation of Koreans Halted Temporarily Due To Infectious Diseases

In compliance with the demands made by the Allied occupation authorities in Shimonoseki, Senzaki and Hakata, the Welfare Ministry has decided to suspend for the time being, the transportation of all Koreans wishing to be repatriated back to their homeland. The action was taken in view of the fact that typhus, dysentery and other infectious diseases have broken out among the would-be Korean repatriates who have rushed to these port towns. Koreans on their way home will be forced to wait for some time at stations or be shipped back as far as facilities permit.

## Lighthouse Bureau Notice

Todozaki light, east coast of Honshu, heretofore extinguished due to war accidents, has lighted F., white provisionally since November 9.

Nagasaki-Hana light, west coast of Kyushu, extinguished heretofore on account of war accidents, has lighted F., white provisionally since November 4.

Ssatanizaki light, east coast of Kyushu, heretofore extinguished due to war accidents, has lighted F., white since November 4.

# *Tokyo Rose and Former President of P.I. Visited by American Chaplains in Yokohama*

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA November 13.—Enemy war criminals and collaborators including Tokyo Rose and Jose Laurel, Japanese puppet president of the Philippines, have had a religious turning in their cells at XI Corps Stockade No. 1 here, according to Major William F. Nern, Eighth Army, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Along with scores of other war prisoners these two are being visited at their request by Chaplain Nern. Lieutenant Colonel Hudson B. Philipps, chaplain of XI Corps, is also giving the prisoners his services.

Of the request, Chaplain Nern says: "It is ironic to note that our visits were sought by the prisoners and that they are perturbed if we fail to arrive at stated intervals, when directly or indirectly many of these same individuals were responsible for religious persecution and suppression in Germany, Japan and the Philippines. Ministering to peace these persons have their discouraging as well as consoling aspects. Some of them are sincerely anxious to make their peace with God and welcome spiritual counsel. Others are callous, indifferent defiant and still justify their actions."

In their talks with the ministers, all claim innocence, Chaplain Neru revealed. "Or at best," he added, "they insist that adverse circumstances placed them in an unfavorable light and caused their actions to be misinterpreted."

A former Japanese prison camp, the stockade is "clean and modern" according to the chaplain. His visits have shown him the prisoners are treated "strictly, impersonally and justly." The cells are clean, and food simple. But, said the Chaplain emphatically, "there is no coddling."

# Labor Union Moves Are Making Headway

### Metropolis Already Has Four Important Organizations—More Being Created

The labor union movement is making headway in line with the general move toward the democratization of the country says the Asahi.

Several labor unions have already been formed in Tokyo alone. Chief among them are the Tokyo Gas Labor Union, the Union of Employes of the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Union of Employers of the Tokyo Office of the Asahi Shimbun, and the Union of Employes of the Metropolitan Food Corporation.

The Tokyo Gas Labor Union has a membership of 1,500. Although it is smaller than its predecessor, the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union, which had a membership of nearly 2,500, it promises to develop rapidly under the leadership of Hatsuo Sugano, chairman of the executive committee, who was responsible for the remarkable development of the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union.

The members of the Union of Employes of the Yomiuri Shimbun are not limited to printers. It is open to all employes of the newspapers, and many workers in the business and editorial departments of the newspaper have joined it. Observers are attacking great importance to the union which in their opinion is indicative of the character of the unions to be formed by employes of newspapers and publishing companies in the future.

The Union of Employes of the Metropolitan Food Corporation is under the leadership of Yataro Akutsu, former chief of the Itabashi office of the corporation. It originated in a movement of rice dealers to restore their commercial rights and one of its aims is to make a clean sweep of undemocratic elements in the corporation.

Among the larger labor unions which are about to come into being are the Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union, Salarymen's Union, and the Communication Workers' Union.

The Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union will comprise all streetcar workers and will have branches at each car barn. In a day or two a committee to prepare for the inauguration of the union will be created. The union is expected to emerge before November 20.

The Salarymen's Union is sponsored by Riemon Toshima, who was associated with similar movements in the past.

About 400 persons are reported to be willing to join the organization when it is formed.

The Communication Workers' Union is an organization of employes of post offices in the Metropolis.

There are increasing indications that employes of all sorts of companies in the Metropolis are organizing themselves into unions. It is predicted that their movements will make rapid headway when they come to give them the whole of their attention which at the moment is divided by various factors including the problem of how to subsist.

The attitude of many employers toward the labor union movement is that of lookers-on. There are some who are interested in the movement even to the extent of their employes in the organization of unions. But as a whole, employes are more concerned with the promotion of their own interests than those of their employes.

### Transport Union Planned

With the 7,500 Metropolitan street-car and bus workers in the lead, organization of traffic workers of six major cities into a traffic labor union will be completed by the end of the year, Jiji reported last week.

Thirty-three chapters of the Metropolitan traffic workers union have already been organized in preparation for a general meeting scheduled for November 20 to revive the former Tokyo Traffic Worker's Union. An appeal will be issued at the general meeting to streetcar workers of five other major cities to speed up organization of their unions with a view to resurrecting the Federation of Traffic Worker's Unions, which was dissolved in 1940.

It was also learned that 7,000 employes of the Street-Car Department of the Osaka Municipality will inaugurate their union at a general meeting to be held in the latter part of the month, while street-car employes in Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Nagoya numbering 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, and 2,000 respectively are expected to organize themselves in the early part of next month at the latest.

# More Rice Demanded By Formosans Here

### Resolution Adopted at Meet Celebrating Birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Representatives of Formosan residents in Japan delivered to the Japanese Government a resolution demanding an immediate increase in the present rice rations for Chinese and Formosan residents in this country and also the expediting of repatriation of these residents to their native countries, said Jiji on Monday.

The resolution was handed to Yoshio Miyoshi, Deputy Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Monday afternoon by several Formosans representing some 1,000 Formosan residents in Japan, who attended a meeting to celebrate the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese National Revolution.

Following the meeting, these Formosans, with the Sun-In-the-Blue Sky flag in the van, marched to the Prime Minister's official residence from the auditorium of the Chuo University, where the meeting was held.

The demands presented by the Formosan representatives included:

1. An immediate increase of rice rations for Chinese and Formosan residents in Japan from the present 2.1 go (about 300 grams) to 4 go, and

2. An immediate increase of the number of ships on the Formosa-Japan and China-Japan runs in order to expedite the repatriation of Chinese and Formosan residents in Japan.

### Sun's Birthday Feted

The meeting for the celebration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birthday was attended by several thousand of Chinese residents not only in the Tokyo-Yokohama area but also in many other localities in Japan. The meeting get underway at 10 a.m. under the auspices of the Federation of Chinese Residents' Associations.

Lieutenant-General Li Hua-ying and other high-ranking Chinese officers representing the Chinese delegation to the Allied occupation forces in Japan attended the meeting.

In an address delivered before the meeting, General Li declared that Japanese imperialism was brought to its end on August 15. However, he said, the Chinese should not blame Japan for every wrong she had committed in the past.

"Rather than that," continued General Li, "China should help the Japasese, rebuild their country in the interest of world peace. Japan is now on her way to reconstruction. To her, China wants to extend the maximum of help and looks forward to a brilliant consummation of Japan's reconstruction."

He concluded his address with a detailed account of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's activities for the cause of the Chinese national revolution while he was in self-exile in Japan in 1910's.

To Allied Forces. Gentlemen!
You are cordially invited to be present at
OUR ANNUAL BAZAAR
From Nov. 15 to Dec. 4, inclusive,
at LADIES' YOSAI GAKUIN,
Aoyama 1-chome (near Aoyama 1-chome station on Subway.)
Kimono, dolls, drawnwork, Cushion-covers, lacquerware, etc. suitable for X'mas presents, are on dislay.

# Freedom of Speech Said Difficult Here

### Japanese Free to Speak But They Remain Mum, Colonel Mashbir Explains

To give the Japanese freedom of speech was a simple matter of issuing a directive abolishing all restraining legislation, but to get them to use their freedom to create a democracy and in their relationships with the Allies is a complicated problem, Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir, commander of Allied Translation Interpreter Section, pointed out on Tuesday, said PRO.

"Respect for authority, loyalty and obedience are so deeply ingrained in the Japanese that now that they have been given freedom of speech, they remain silent," Colonel Mashbir said. "One of the causes of this is 'enryo' or 'far fetched thinking'."

"'Enryo' is a conception so characteristically Japanese that it cannot be adequately translated by any single English word," Colonel Mashbir stated. He added that 'this is no mere academic discussion. It vitally affects Allied-Japanese relations."

In describing the characteristic, Colonel Mashbir pointed out that a phrase commonly used by superiors to inferiors is "go enryo nahy" which means literally, "without enryo" or "don't think too long. don't hesitate."

"Though this phrase is often used, it is ineffective because the inferior is either too shy or too polite to speak without careful thought, Colonel Mashbir says. This m that he is very unlikely to express his real opinion or to give information which he feels the superior might find unpleasant.

"Enryo" prevents the Japanese people from effectively discussing their problems oamong themselves and stands in the way of any real expressin of public opinion. At the same time, it makes the Japanese hesitate to make recommendations or frankly discuss matters with Allied authorities.

It is partly because of "enryo" that no self-respecting Japanese will say what he really thinks to anyone whom he does not know well. If the stranger is a superior, the Japanese will endeavor to give answers he thinks will please the superior.

In a meeting of leading businessmen with a government official, the official limits his discussion to the scope of his instructions. At the same time the businessmen will be restrained by "enryo" from bringing up any questions or problems, or from presenting any information that might be considered pleasing or in good taste.

In citing an example of how "enryo" complicates the relationship of Allied occupation officials with the Japanese, Colonel Mashbir related a complication that has grown out of the abolition of Japanese censorship of the press.

When Japanese authorities were asked a few days ago to furnish the Allied Commander with a list of all magazines and periodicals published in Japan, they replied that they no longer keep records on such things. They added that when they had received the directive abolishing censorship, they had forseen and feared that such a situation might arise.

Asked why they had not made some recommendation to Allied authorities to prevent it, they replied that they had not done so "because of 'enryo'."

KEIJI ITO
Consulting Electrical Engineer
643 Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo
Tel: (23) 2091, 6184

# *Hopeful Crowd Packs Mitsukoshi Store As Lots Drawn for Treasure Bond Lottery*

The drawing of lots for the "treasure bond" lottery was held on Monday on the first floor of the Mitsukoshi department store at Nihonbashi, Tokyo, which was jammed with people eager to learn the prize winning numbers, the Asahi reports.

The prize winning numbers are:

The first prize number: 137,842; second prize numbers: 178,705, 152,191 and 143,918; third prize numbers: 134,844, 187,686, 183,620, 197,303, 182,190, 144,568, 102,614, 110,055, 138,818, 188,838; fourth prize numbers are those which end with figures of (08) and the fifth prize numbers are those which end with (74), (02), (69), (60) or (01).

It was found, the paper added, that of the treasure bonds sold in Tokyo, 16 bonds won first prizes, including two bonds sold at the Mitsukoshi department store.

After the announcement of the winning numbers for the last "Victory Bond" sale many people change the number of the bonds. The public is warned against such acts.

To cite one instance of this new type of crime born out of the times, Teruaki Hagiya, 28, employed in the drafting department of the Takasa Heavy Arms Company at 424, 2 chome of Kamiosaki, Shinagawa-ku, received a victory bond, No. 15947, with a purchase made at the Isetan department store last July. This drew a third prize of ¥1,000 when the lottery was opened on August 25, but, not content with receiving just this amount, he cleverly made use of his skill to change the number 9 in the third digit to "O"

On presenting the bond at the Gotanda Shirokiya he was told that all lucky draws above the third prize would be paid at the Hypothec Bank. When, however, he presented his bond at the bank the change was detected by an alert girl employe. He was immediately arrested and charged with forgery.

# More Miners Needed To Fight Fuel Crisis

### Dr. Ashida Appeals to Nation To Overcome Present Acute Coal Shortage

An appeal to the nation in general and the demobilized servicemen in particular to work in the coal-mines in order to overcome the present acute shortage of coal was made by Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare Minister in a statement to the press Monday, according to Jiji. At the same time, the Minister pledged to do his best to better the working conditions of the coal-miners.

Dr. Ashida first pointed out that the production of coal had been steadily on the decline since the war ended. The monthly output of coal, which used to exceed 4,000,000 tons in former days, failed to reach the 1,000,000-ton level in the months following the end of the war until in October the production dwindled less than 600,000 tons, one-seventh of the peak month during the war.

If the situation is left as it is, Dr. Ashida declared that many of the industrial factories will be compelled by the shortage of fuel to suspend production of civilian goods.

The railday service will be paralyzed seriously affecting the transportation of foodstuffs, while supply of gas will have to be stopped. Furthermore, the nation will be critically short of fuel for heating in the coming winter. All this, Dr. Ashida pointed out, will cause a grave crisis in the people's livelihood

If the present critical situation is to be overcome, the Welfare Minister stressed, it is absolutely necessary for a total of 130,000 new workers to work in the coal-mines. The breakup of the figure is 60,000 for the two months of November and December and 70,000 for January, February and March.

While exporting itself to maintain peace and order under the present circumstances, the government will take every possible measure to improve the working conditions and living standard of the coal-miners, Dr. Ashida declared.

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## Loans to Russia, Britain By U.S. Backed by Wallace To Forestall Trade War

**Kyodo**

NEW YORK (AP), November 14.—Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace yesterday asserted that the United States directly must make substantial loans to England, Russia and other Allies if world trade barriers are to be lowered and ruinous Anglo-American-Russia trade war averted. Mr. Wallace, addressing the National Foreign Trade Convention, said that aggressive American leadership for expanding world trade on a multilateral basis would forestall a trade war. The Secretary estimated that the recent war cost trillion dollars and said that a greater world conflict would cost many, many trillions.

## HONOLULU RIOT UNSETTLED

### Police Chief Says 1,500 Naval Personnel Are Involved

**Kyodo**

HONOLULU (AP), November 14—Civilian and military police joined forces today to forestall a repetition of Monday night's rioting in which, said Police Chief William A. Gabrielson, 1,500 naval personnel tangled with civilians.

The violence would not have occurred, he declared, if navy officials had cooperated in "the way they said they wuld."

Shore patrolmen telephoned civil authorities for help Tuesday night when sailors began to gather around the naval air station. The combined police forces dispersed the crowd without disorder.

Shore patrol explained there had been no further trouble, but the help of the city police was deemed advisable "in case" the sailors tried to leave.

# Truman May Favor Armed Force Merger

### As a Senator He Went on Record for Consolidation Of Armed Forces

**Kyodo**

WASHINGTON (AP), November 13—Supporters expressed belief that they have assurances of President Truman's active backing for the merger of the Army and Navy into a single defense force under one Cabinet officer. As a Senator, the President went on record for the consolidation of the armed forces.

The President faced a definite Cabinet split over the proposal with the War Secretary favoring the merger and the Navy Secretary opposing it. Those who talked with the President recently got the impression that he may make his views on the subject known to Congress before Christmas.

Secretary of Navy James Forrestal said in a radio broadcast last night that the comradeship of the armed forces "cannot be produced by an edict and must not be broken up by controversies." The Secretary made the apparent reference to the merger debate while congratulating th Marine Corps on its 170 birthday.

Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee rejected the move to defer consideration of the universal military training legislation until next year. Hearings are to be resumed Thursday with General Dwight Eisenhower as witness.

### Doolittle Ires Forrestal

**Kyodo**

WASHINGTON (AP), November 11.—The Army-Navy quarrel over the proposed unified national defense department grew so hot that the Secretary of the Navy protested to the Secretary of War over Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle's testimony.

The Lieutenant General told the Senate Military Affairs Committee Friday that "our B-29 boys are resting uneasily in their graves" because of naval officers' claims about the part their forces played in the Pacific victory.

Quickly, Navy Secretary Forrestal warned War Secretary Patterson, urging that differences in principle should not to be allowed to "degenerate into an exchange of personalities." General Doolittle testified that battleships were absolute and that aircraft carriers soon will be obsolescent.

He declared that the air force wants the postwar establishment of 400,000 regulars and 1,000,000 reserves. He added that if the next war is fought 20 years hence, it will be fought by "pilotless, gyrostabilized, radar-controlled and radio-directed projectiles utilizing atomic bombs or some more powerful force."

He predicted that future American warplanes will be able to "go to any part of the world and return to bases in America." Other countries will have the same airpower plus atomic bombs. "No ships can interpose their steel hulls and 16-inch guns between us and attack," he declared.

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS.

Facilities for the early repatriation of those Indians in Japan who wish to return to Indian forthwith may shortly be extended by the Allied authorities.

Indians in the KWANTO area who desire to take advantage of such facilities as may be offered are requested to communicate with the undersigned immediately.

In view of the difficulties of communication and uncertainty regarding the present addresses of Indians in the KWANTO area, this notice is being published in the press to expedite collection of the desired information.

M. R. MURTI,
Uma-bashi 1-chome, 38-banchi, Suginamiku, TOKYO.
Telephone: NAKANO (38) 8384.

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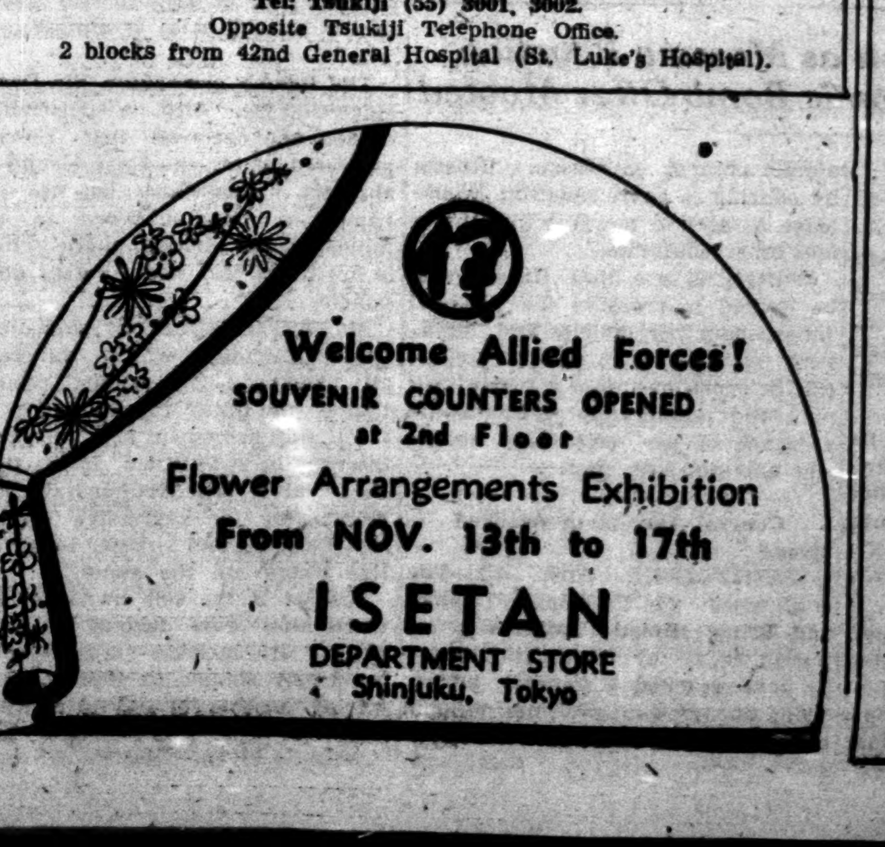

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# U.S. Christians Here Predict Church Role

## Will Crusade Moral Reform And True Democracy, Dr. Shafer Foresees

Dr. Luman J. Shafer, a member of the American Christian deputation on a visit in Japan, told the Nippon Times on Wednesday that he saw for future Japan a hopeful opportunity for cultural greatness as against military power.

The Chritian visitor to Japan expressed his belief that "Christianity, with its dynamic strength, its broad world outlook and its practical application of the gospel to daily life, is essential for Japan to restore to herself a place among the nations of the world." He revealed that detailed plans have already been worked out for future American missionary activities in Japan and said that American churches were ready to dispatch missionaries to this country at the call of Japanese churches. Dr. Shafer anticipated that a few American missionaries will shortly come to Tokyo to work with Japanese Christian leaders to develop a broad program of missionary activities here.

Dr. Shafer foresaw a "great future" for Christians of Japan and said he looked forward to the strong leadership which Christian churches here will hold in the moral reshaping of the country as well as the great contribution they can make for developing true democracy in Japan.

Dr. Walter W. VanKirk, spokesman of the Christian mission, when questioned what sort of an outlook he envisaged in the future religious world of Japan and the Orient at large, predicted that the decades to come will see a remarkable resurgence toward a democratic way of life here. Christianity, in his opinion, has more to offer in expanding and strengthening democracy than any other faith because it upholds dignity of humans and will naturally give impetus to the move toward democracy which is bound to develop in Japan and the Orient in the future.

### Discovers Defects

Dr. VanKirk and Dr. Shafer agreed that they have discovered some defections among the Japanese Christians during the war and also noted the fact that the pressure of the military has forced constitutions of some missionary schools to be revised in such a way as to undermine the significance of Christian principles. They noted, however, that as soon as the same pressure had been removed, Christianity of this country has begun recovering its former strength. They praised the Japanese Christian for the "good job" they have done, even under strong pressure of the military and bureaucracy, in keeping essential Christian faith alive during the war years.

Stressing the need of Christian influences in Japan's educational institutions and teaching profession, Dr. Shafer declared, "It is the strategy of American Churches to aid the Christians of Japan, in any way they may desire, in order to strengthen their front in the educational field of Japan."

Dr. VanKirk expressed his appreciation over the courtesy and cordial reception which the Christian mission has received everywhere during its three-week stay in Japan and also paid tribute to the great "statesmanship" of General Douglas MacArthur and his occupation command.

The Christian deputation, comprising Dr. Douglas Horton, head of the mission, Bishop James C. Baker, Dr. Shafter and Dr. VanKirk, left Tokyo early Thursday morning for the United State after having completed their mission in Japan and Korea.

# KANNON TEMPLE COMPLETE

## 2-Day Rites To Mark Completion Of Temporary Building

A grand ceremony marking the completion of a temporary temple for the image of Kannon (Goddess of Mercy) will be held at Asakusa on Saturday and Sunday, reports the Mainichi. The Kannon image survived the fire when the temple at Asakusa was burnt down during the air raid of March 10.

At 5 p.m. Saturday, a ceremony for installing the image will take place and on the following day the completion of the temple will be celebrated.

Priest Shukai Hogan, 53, clerk of the Dempoin who had transferred the Kannon image at the time of the great earthquake of Tokyo, made every preparation to combat fires in case they spread to the main building. But being unable to stop the fires which were started by some 10 incendiaries, those who were on duty on the night of the raid moved the image to the guest hall.

The Goddess of Mercy stands on a dais three feet square and four feet high and can be moved by three men.

Reconstruction of the temple was started on April 10, using the timber of the Hozenji Temple at Kiyoshimacho which was pulled down in accordance with the policy of dispersing buildings. The total expenditure for the project is estimated at ¥200,000. The temporary building was completed with a cost of ¥80,-

# 30,000 Okinawa Troops Survived Invasion; Armed Civilians Made Heavy Sacrifices

The fact that some 30,000 troops of the Japanese garrison forces on the main Okinawa Island have survived the war as well as Governor of Okinawa Shimada whose bravery was commended by the Home Ministry, was revealed by three nurses, Misses Fumiko Miyasato 20, Hatsuko Kinjo 19, and Yoshiko Nigaki 17, who recently returned to Kagoshima via Manila aboard a repatriation ship, reports the Mainichi.

Giving an account of fighting on the main island, the three nurses said, "There is nothing so horrible as war. We wish that the world will never be involved in war again. The Japanese forces were miserably and completely defeated on the Okinawas where decisive battles were waged. The islanders paid great sacrifices in life because the Japanese garrison forces dragged the islanders to the most dangerous front. The islanders who were poorly equipped fell in succession before the American fire.

"Even high school girls were mobilized," continued the nurses further stating, "the students of boy's middle schools under orders to defend their fatherland eagerly participated in the fighting. The native soldiers mostly died in action while the Japanese troops who were reported to have all met heroic death in their last onslaught have survived. Mr. Shimada who led the civilian corps is still alive.

"When the southern sector of the island became the arena of bloody fighting, Mr. Shimada remained in on air raid shelter in Makabe-mura together with police superintendent of Naha, Gushichan. The staff members of the prefectural government and the police as well took shelter in the same village. Mr. Shimada is reported to have carried with him some cyankali with which he meant to kill himself in an emergency, but he was discovered and taken away by some Americans when he was moving from one shelter to another. Principal Inafuku of the Second Girls' High School was also taken away together with the governor. We heard that the police superintendent was wounded, but we do not know anything definite about it."

Describing how they were rescued by some American troops, they continued. "On a certain day we arrived at Kiyan on the western coast of the island, and when we were hiding amid the coral reefs, and half of our bodies submerged in the sea, we were rescued by the Americans. Upon detecting that we were about to be taken away by the Americans some of the Japanese soldiers fired at us, but under the protection of the Americans we were led to a safe place.

"Later, while we were serving in the Ishikawa unit taking care of the sick and wounded, we were dispatched to Manila on September 12, where we looked after the Japanese internees. As soon as some of the Red Cross nurses came down from the mountains where they had taken refuge, we were sent back to Japan. We hope we will be able to return to the Okinawas as soon as possible. "Takanobu Shikiya, principal of the Kainan Boys' High School, has been appointed the Governor of Okinawa. We have heard that Atsue Yamaki, principal of the Second Boys' Middle School is active as head of the food stuff supply corporation. Yoshimitsu Nakayoshi, Mayor of Shuri, who was formerly an assistant-councillor of the Mainichi Shimbun is said to be playing an important role in the reconstuction of the islands using his fluent English.

"Schools have started in the 'Terakoya' style (the only educational facility for children in the feudal age in Japan) while farmers are eagerly attending to their duties. The rice ration of two 'go' a day per person is being given. The distribution of sugar, cooking oil, beans, potatoes and other vegetables is smoothly conducted. All those remaining on the island are reported to be cheerfully and happily contributing their share in the reconstruction of the islands."

# RADIO PROGRAM

**ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK**

Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.
On the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.

**Friday, November 16**

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Round Up; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS—SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Spotlight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE SOPHISTICATES; 1300—PARADE OF STARS; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Showtime; 1530—WALT JEFFREYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Music Hall; 1630—Comedy Caravan; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Here's to Romance; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—James Melton; 1900—Victor Borge; 1930—Hall of Fame; 2000—Shower of Stars; 2030—Kate Smith; 2100—Waltz Time; 2130—Mystery Playhouse; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words with Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

**RADIO TOKYO, JOAK**

**Friday, November 16**

**National (870 kcs.)**

0600—News; 0630—English exercise; 0730—Music; 0800—News; Music; 1000—Time signal; Children's hour; Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Rakugo; 1300—Women's hour; Women and Science; Vocal solo and chorus; 1330—Music; 1430—Music; 1500—News; Music; 1600—Wind instrument music; 1730—Children's hour; News; Songs; 1810—English conversation; 1900—News; Piano solo; Nippon Symphony Orchestra; 2130—Listener's opinion; Sumo news.

**Local (1260 kcs.)**

0630—Music; 1430—Talk on Sumo; 1730—Young men's hour; Topics; Talk; Gramophone music; 1900—News; Talk; Narration; Nagauta music; 2130—Listener's opinion; Music.

# Waseda-Keio Ball Game Set

The much-awaited Waseda-Keio baseball match will be held on the grounds of the Meiji Shrine Stadium at 1 p.m. on November 18 with alumni of the two universities also participating. The scene and atmosphere of the game will be broadcast, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

STAGE SHOW by TOHO-ZENSHINZA GROUP

NOV. 24 to DEC. 20, inclusive
at 1 p.m. (Sat. & Sun.—11 a.m. also 3:30 p.m.)
Program:

J. B. BLOCK'S "TOULON"
Directed by T. SASAKI

Kabuki play: "NARUKAMI"
by Ohsatsuma Group

at IMPERIAL THEATER
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Admission: ¥15.00, ¥10.30, ¥7.50, ¥4.30 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking: From Dec. 18.

# Rural Round-Up

### ¥2,000 IS PRICE OF A HORSE ON GUMMA'S BLACK MARKET

Farm horses are being sold at the black market price of about ¥2,000 per head in Gumma Prefecture.

Receiving an allotment of 150 Government horses to be sold to Chiba Prefecture, quarters concerned went to Tochigi for the purchase. However, great difficulty is being experienced in procuring these at fixed prices.

### FISHING ACTIVITIES SPURRED AS MORE CRAFT PATCHED UP

Fishing activities along the Boshu coast are gradually becoming more brisk with more boats being repaired. Compared to the number of boats during the same fishing season last year, there are two to three times more vessels available so that at the height of the fishing season next spring, the catch will not be behind that of prewar times.

### 7,994 BAGS OF OATS, WHEAT PROVIDE BEANFEAST FOR RATS

A total of 7,994 bags of oats and wheat lying in the granaries of Saitama are being nibbled up by rats, it was discovered on November 12. The bags of cereal, without a definite place of destination, include 3,300 bags of oats and 950 bags of wheat produced in 1943, and 2,809 bags of oats and 935 bags of wheat grown in 1944.

### NEW SUGAR SOURCE FOUND IN CHRYSANTHEMUM ROOTS

A new method of producing sugar from roots of a certain type of chrysanthemum was discovered by Professor Sanetoshi Haruto of the Agriculture Department of Tokyo Imperial University, Kyodo reports.

In accordance with the new method of sugar production, a factory will be set up at the Kusatsu Hot-Spring, Gumma Prefecture, where Professor Haruto had been trying to discover a method of producing sugar from mineral waters at the suggestion of the Japan Hot-Spring Association.

The new method of sugar production, it is said, is made by slicing roots of a certain type of chrysanthemum which is filtrated and boiled in thermal waters.

### MACKEREL FISHING STARTS; HUGE CATCH IS PREDICTED

Mackerel fishing off Choshi started on November 11. This is a month later than usual but at the height of the season a huge catch is expected.

# 10-Day Sumo Tourney Slated at Kokugikan

## Ancient Japanese—Sport Revived at Famed Amphitheater at Ryogoku

The renovated Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku will be the setting of spectacular Sumo bouts with the start of the annual 10-day extra winter tournament beginning today.

As in the past the tournament is expected to draw record crowds throughout its duration, during which the East and West camps captained by Akinoumi and Haguroyama respectively, will battle for honor and team points.

Sumo is of very ancient origin, the first bout on record taking place as early as 23 B.C. It appears to have been a regular function at the Imperial Court, the experts in the art being summoned to Kyoto, then the capital, every year from all parts of the country and made to wrestle for a prize.

One of the unique facts of this ancient sport is that the office of umpire or "Gyoji" was made hereditary in the two families of Shiga and Yoshida, the latter being represented even to this day. The formal authority of naming the Grand champion or Yokozuna is held by the umpire.

Wrestlers are broadly graded into two groups, the Maku-no-uchi ("Within the curtain") and the Maku-shita ("Outside the curtain"). The Maku-no-uchi group consists of the three champion wrestlers, called the San-yaku (Three service), Ozeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi, and he who attains the position of Ozeki may be further distinguished by being promoted to Yokozuna or "Champion of Champions," the highest position attainable in the ring.

The Yokozuna alone is entitled to wear around his waist the coveted straw belt. Between this select body and the Maku-shita or junior wreslers comes a body of about 20 called the Maegashira.

The ring is the work of artists who take great care in its construction for the tournament. It is sanded and raised somewhat above the level of the lowest seats. It originally consisted of two circles, each formed by 16 rice bales, one bale being removed from the opposite side of each circle to mark the place of entry. Under modern arrangement only the inner circle remains, the outer circle having become a square.

The bales forming the ring are supposed to represent the signs of the zodiac and the 12 months. Pails of water are placed on the eastern sides for the use of the wrestlers, who on entering the arena wash their hands and rinse their mouths with the water.

Between the bouts a spectacular show is given called the Dohyo-iri, or "ring-entry." This consists of a clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Beautiful aprons made of costly fabrics are worn by the wrestlers on the occasion.

# Red Cross Spending Big Sum

Kyodo

PARIS, November 13.—The American Red Cross will spend $25,000,000 in American-controlled Germany, France, Holland and Belgium during the current fiscal year, chairman Basil O'Connor disclosed. The amount will include $10,000,000 for civilian relief. He set June 1 as the date in closing the army Red Cross installations outside of the occupation areas.

VOCAL RECITAL by
MIHO NAGATO
(Soprano)
at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL
FRI., NOV. 23, at 4 p.m.
sponsored by TOHO Ongaku-dan
Accompaniment:
CHISE KAWASHIMA (Piano.)
Program:
Aria from Opera Louise
Asama-yama
Solveig's Song
Favorite Collections
White Window
Indian Melody
Aria from Opera Free Shooter
Admission: ¥6.00 (incl. tax)
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Ginza

Collection of
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Headquarters of the Allied Forces
In Loose-leaf Form

General Directives issued by the General Headquarters of the Forces are classified according to subjects and bound put in loose-leaf form. Future Directives will be printed from time to time for insertion in above volume.

Copies to be offered being limited, early subscription is requested.

Price and other details will be announced later.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

# 4 Killed and 38 Missing When Tug Boat Explodes, Sinks in Maizuru Port

At least four persons are so far known to be dead, 38 missing and four seriously injured Tuesday morning when a tug boat sank in Maizuru port as the result of heavy explosions that broke out while the boat was engaged in dumping explosives into the sea, said Jiji. The accident occurred around 10:40 a.m. when the tug boat, Kisen Maru, was towing a large barge fully laden with high explosives to be dumped into the sea. Both the tug boat and the barge sank instantaneously. The casualty list is likely to mount as the rescue parties continued to search for the victims. American occupation troops stationed at Maizuru cooperated in the rescue work. The cause of the explosions was believed due to the fact that fuses had been taken from some of the 50-kilogram bombs which caused explosion of other explosives on the barge.

# COLONEL IIJIMA SUCCUMBS

## Was Placed Under Guard at First Japanese Army Hospital

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Yokohama, November 14.—Colonel Nobuyuki Iijima, senior Japanese military officer at St. Paul's Episcopal University, died last night at the 1st Japanese Army Hospital in Tokyo from causes attributed to stomach ulcers, according to PRO. The colonel had been ordered placed under guard of Colonel George A. A. Jones, Eighth Army G-2, when U.S. medical officers confirmed that it would be hazardous to move him from the hospital.

The Japanese Government had been directed to place the colonel in confinement in the Omori Prison on November 9 for his part in the "purification" of the Episcopal university. Late in 1942, Colonel Iijima launched a movement to abolish all Christian teachings at the school and wipe out all traces of foreign influence.

# BODY ON REPARATIONS SET

Following the arrival in Tokyo, Tuesday, of Edwin W. Pauley, head of the United States commission on Japanese reparations, the Japanese Government has decided to set up its counterpart of the American commission, according to the Jiji.

According to authoritative sources, the Japanese commission will be composed of expert officials of the Finance, Foreign, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, and Transportation ministries.

These sources said that the Finance Ministry will probably be placed in charge of the commission, although final decision has not yet been made on this matter.

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Those who want to hear the lectures are requested to apply at the information office of Waseda University by November 16.

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KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat. Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

LEAD pencils, about 150, also drawing pencils, all German make, for immediate sale. Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SMALL apartment house with modern conveniences. Located in Tokyo. Please apply with full details. Apply Box 174, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood, Remington or Royal preferable. Will pay a good price with premium, electric lamps or heater. Apply Tokko Electric Co., 2 Ginza 6-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

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WHO'S who in Japan with Manchoukuo and China, 1943-44, 24th Annual Edition, large numbers wanted immediately. Reply to Japanese-Central Liaison Office, Sosai Kanbo, Hishoka, Nissankan 3rd floor (near Tamuracho stop of the street car line).

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TRANSLATION from Japanese into English of matters concerning commerce, industries, finances, chemistry, physics, etc. Apply Box 134, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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## Reform of the Bureaucracy

The recent announcement of the Cabinet's decision to undertake a drastic reform of the civil service system comes as a most welcome piece of news. Popular attacks upon the nation's bureaucracy have been rising with the fury of a storm and these attacks have for the most part been well founded. If the projected reform should succeed in eliminating the notoriously evil features of Japan's officialdom, it would mean an incalculably great step forward in the construction of a new and better regime. But because the evils are admittedly so great, and because all previous attempts at reform have proved disappointing, the latest project, welcome as it is, must be greeted with a due amount of caution. It is to be hoped that the projected reform will prove successful, but final rejoicing must await the demonstration of real results.

The evils of Japan's bureaucratic system need no detailed explanation. Ludicrous formalism, excessive red tape, inter-departmental jealousies, personal politics, unscrupulous time serving, inefficiency, incompetence, appalling stupidity, and smug arrogance have long invited the ire of the public against the professional officials. The bungling of the bureaucracy added immeasurably to the sufferings of the people during the war, and the bungling of the bureaucracy today is retarding the postwar recovery of the nation. It is high time that a sweeping change were effected.

These evils, it should be recognized, are not wholly the fault of the individual officials. There are plenty of conscientious, hard working men among them. But the system, while it was elaborately organized to accord recognition on the basis of merit, actually worked to give the advantages to the clever manipulator while the solid worker was often saddled with more work and no rewards. It is a rotten system which dooms a capable official, once he has been placed in the "hannin" category, to serve forever in a subordinate capacity while inexperienced youngsters in the "koto" category, with the right personal connections, often rise to positions of undue power and authority. There are thousands of hard working officials who have served for as long as twenty years at the same old salary of ¥85 a month with never a chance for promotion. With the cost of living what it is today, who can live on ¥85 a month? It is no wonder that there is inefficiency and incompetence and dissatisfaction in the government service; it would be strange if it were otherwise. The wonder is not that there are so many bad officials, as there undoubtedly are; the wonder is that there are still so many relatively good men left in the service.

The projected reforms are the most sweeping that have ever been attempted. The discriminations between the "koto" and the "hannin" categories are to be abolished; the grades and ranks are to be simplified; transfers of posts are to be made less frequent; promotions in rank and advancement in pay are to be made more flexible; the civil service examinations are to be revised; personnel assignments are to be determined on a broader basis; and many other changes along the same general line are to be made. These reforms should produce good results.

But at the same time it would be a mistake to think that reforms of this character will do away with all the evils in bureaucratic system. The evils are too deep-rooted to be extirpated by a few mechanical changes in regulations. The evils are based on an evil philosophy, which in turn is bred by an evil educational system and an evil social structure. The evils of Japanese bureaucracy cannot be fully eliminated until the evils of Japan's old social order are supplanted by a new and better society.

Under the circumstances it would be unreasonable to expect revolutionary changes overnight no matter how drastic the reforms attempted by the Cabinet. Real improvement must await a fundamental social change which is now undoubtedly on the way but which will take time. Meanwhile, the best way to speed the improvement of the government service is to bring all aspects of the Government under a greater measure of democratic control. The bureaucracy will then be unable to keep itself apart as a closed corporation immune from outside influence to perpetuate its traditional faults. It will be subjected to the scrutiny and demands of the people, and the officials will be forced to become the true servants of the public that they should be. At the same time the public, shouldered with the responsibility of managing their government aright, will naturally tend to accord the officials the respect and decent treatment which they deserve.

Japan's bureaucracy needs drastic reform, but the way to get such reform is not by attacking the bureaucrats but by working for a more democratic government. The proposed program of the present Cabinet is a good beginning, but it must be continued through a ceaseless extension of the supervision of the public into all phases of the government's activities. Eternal vigilance is the price of good government.

## JAPAN COPIES U.S. RIFLE

### Model of Type 4-Gas-Operated Arms Similar to Garand

WITH THE 6th ARMY IN JAPAN, November 13.—Although complete information was in the possession of American intelligence officers for several weeks, models of the Japanese Type 4 gas-operated, semi-automatic rifle, almost an exact copy of the United States Army's famed Garand rifle, could not be found until a war material recovery team of the 25th Division's 4th Infantry Regiment uncovered 100 of the rifles during a routine check-up of the Washimo Seiki Sawania factory near Anjo in the Nagoya area.

Close examination of the weapons showed that there were three characteristics which set them apart from the Garand. Compared with the .30 of an inch bore of the American weapon, the Type 4 had a caliber of .303 which enabled it to fire the standard Type 99 7.7 millimeter Japanese rifle ammunition. A five round clip, similar to that used in the Springfield rifle, formerly the standard rifle of the American armed forces, is used in loading the ten-round magazine of the Japanese rifle. The Garand uses an eight-round clip to load its eight-round magazine. Instead of the knob-elevated sight of the Garand, the Type 4 weapon has a left-type sight.

Like the Garand, it is gas-operated, semi-automatic. It has an overall length of 42½ inches and a barrel 23 inches long. It is somewhat lighter than the nine-pound (8.69 lbs.) Garand because of the lighter wood used in making the stock.

Japanese experience in developing an automatic rifle suitable for mass production has been similar to that of all other armies. Though the designers wanted to make more than the 150 rifles known to have been manufactured, manufacturing facilities just did not exist and there was a lack of coordination between design and production echelons.

According to Captain Robert L. Henry Jr., of the Technical Intelligence Section of 25th Division Headquarters, the factory was not producing any of the parts though it was asstmpling 100 rifles for the Navy. Work began on the new rifles in April 1945, but it was discontinued two months later to make way for all-out production of aircraft engines. During this time, only 51 of the rifles had been assembled though none had been tested.

However, special machinery was being shipped into the Washimo factory and if the project had not been abandoned, the factory would have been converted to making new parts for the rifle.

## 'Acute Emergency'

New Orleans Times-Picayune
(Ind. Dem.)

Whatever the cause and wheresoever the fault, "widespread industrial strife" is here. Already it is sabotaging the public interest and the general welfare. The President's management-labor conference, proposed early in August, but postponed for unexplained reasons and now scheduled for Nov. 5, may find the industrial fury at its peak.

The management-labor conference is still nearly a month away, and what happens during the interval can make or break that November parley. The developments will largely be shaped by the Government's handling of the strike-implemented threats to paralyze the nation's key industries, block reconversion and indefinitely prolong the shortages and dislocations from which the country and all its people suffer.

# NECESSITY OF GIVING THE WORLD FAIR PICTURE OF U.S. IS STRESSED

## Government Should Assist International Exchange of Information, Undersecretary of State Declares

By WILLIAM BENTON
Assistant U.S. Secretary of State

This is the text of a statement recently made by Mr. Benton before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The United States Government—and specifically the State Department cannot be indifferent to the way in which our nation is portrayed in the countries. It has an obligation—perhaps I should call it an opportunity and challenge—to help give to the people of the other lands what President Truman describes as 'a full and a fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government.'

Since 1918, the relations between the nations have constantly been broadened to include not merely governments but also peoples. The peoples of the world are exercising an ever larger influence upon the decisions of foreign policy. That is as it should be.

The impact of America is one of the forces behind this trend. America is the leader in the development of the field of communications. We have been a leader in the whole field of science and technology. Short wave broadcasting has grown up within the last 20 years, and notably in the last 10. Rates for the international transmission of news have been reduced by 40%, 75% and in some instances by 90%, resulting in a vastly greater flow of information from one country to another.

**World Growing Smaller**

Magazines now have international circulation. Books are being translated and sold internationally in far greater quantities. The motion picture appeals to everybody everywhere and reaches all the corners of the world. The peoples themselves—as well as their ideas—are moving about the world farther and faster. Now they can fly around the world on a commercial schedule of six days. It is a fairly safe prediction that the volume of tourist and commercial travel will increase steadily, and perhaps spectacularly, unless we are thrown once more into depression or international conflict.

Now some of the things I have said may seen to be sweeping generalizations put forth to justify a seemingly unlimited operation. I should like to justify a seemingly unlimited operation. I should like to state two basic limitations which I feel should apply to all programs. First, I am against any indiscriminate, miscellaneous campaigns aimed to develop the so-called "goodwill." All broad programs in the field of so-called "cultural relations" should be designed to support the U.S. foreign policy in its long-range sense, and to serve as an arm of that policy. Many of the programs will, I trust, be educational and humanitarian in the highest sense. But this is not a bill to create and legitimize "Uncle Santa Claus." The benefits from it must be two-way benefits, to us all as well as to others.

Second, the dissemination of information about the United States, and the process of cultural exchange, must continue, in overwhelming degree, to be non-governmental in character and in function. The State Department should not attempt to undertake what the private press, radio and motion picture organizations do better. Or what our tourists, the salesmen of our commercial companies, our advertiser, and our universities, do regularly and well.

The government's role here is facilitative and supplementary. Its first job is to be helpful to private agencies engaged in international exchange of information, skill and art, and to the tens of thousands of private individuals going abroad who act as cultural ambassadors. The second job of the government—the supplementary job—is to help present a truer picture of American life and American policy into those areas important to our policy and where private interchange is inadequate, or where misunderstandings and misapprehensions exist about the United States and its policies.

The peoples of the world are going to have a great deal to say about the policies which their governments will advocate in the Security Council and in the assembly of the world organization. If programs for the dissemination of information abroad, and for technical and educational cooperation, can contribute in a small way to the better undertaking between the peoples, and thus enhance the likelihood of world peace, these activities will warrant their relatively modest cost.

Our military and economic power is now so great that it is bound to lead many people and groups throughout the world to distrust us, or fear us, or even hate us, and not all the information work in the world or all the technical and educational cooperation activities in the world, can wholly prevent it. At least we can try to minimize the untruthful impressions of this country, and to see that accurate knowledge counteracts the growth of suspicion and prejudice.

A cooperative foreign policy, as ours is, must be open, proclaimed, popularly arrived at home, and clearly understood abroad. Any foreign policy most be viewed in the light of national history and character of the country that formulates it. If the policies of the United States are to be clearly understood, and acted upon in other countries, their peoples must be aware, in some measure, of our national characteristics indispensable to the interpretation of our policies. The people of the United States, through their government, make direct contact with other people in two major ways. The first is through an international information program. The second is a program of techniacl and educational cooperation. In 1939, the Congress authorized the Department to initiate such a program with the other American republics. This program was extended, during the war, to China and countries of the Near East.

The soundest procedure for peacetime, in my opinion, is for the State Department to determine, and to keep determining as conditions change, the American needs in the various fields of the overseas information—news, motion pictures, publications and the rest—and then to support and help private industry to do everything it will and can to meet those needs. I am consulting with the representatives of private industry in these fields, in the expectation that much of the job will be taken off the government's shoulders. The remainder of the job, with the approval of the Congress, will devolve upon the future overseas information service within the Department of State.

**Prefers Modest Scale**

This is the work that can and should be done on a modest scale. I have already ordered the reduction of our radio output from 40 to 18 languages. I have approved the discontinuance of Victory, USA, and Photo Review, the magazines formerly published by the OWI, and an early termination of En Guardia, the magazine published by the Office of Inter-American Affairs. Extensive production for pamphlets by both of these agencies has been eliminated almost completely. The radio photo network of the OWI will, I hope, be taken by private companies. The cable, wireless news operation of the OWI has already been drastically reduced.

Furthermore, it is not our intention to compete in the expenditure with the information organizations of other governments. We cannot rely, however, on the private or governmental facilities of other countries—even our best friends abroad—to make the world better acquainted with America as it really is.

In other words, in the field of information overseas we are today carrying on, cutting down, and planning, all at the same time. The proecss is not simple and decisions are not easy, the committee can see from the single baffling example of shortwave radio. Here is an instrument of information and education of enormous potential value. I can cross oceans, leap frontiers, speak directly to foreign peoples in their own language. Other governments are using it on an increasing scale, and its technical efficiency is growing almost from day to day.

What is to be done is expensive. One third of the entire cost of today's overseas information work is represented by the programming and operation of shortwave radio and its relaying by medium wave. It is generally unprofitable for private industry, since there is no way of assuring adequate revenue from listeners abroad or sponsors at home, and in any case, only 13 of the 36 United States were in operation at the time of Pearl Harbor. All the rest were built for or by the government. To scrap these new transmitters, 18 of which are owned by the government, and to stop programming them at once, would not seem intelligent from the point of view of the future national interest.

**Must Study Problem**

Since there is a great national interest involved, and since there is one of the most complicated problems in the whole field of government, the Department cannot possibly decide this particular issue now. The problem needs to be studied in its entirety, and the recommendation most carefully made for submission to the Congress. We have no choice, it seems to me, but to continue the operation of short-wave radio on a reduced scale, with fewer language, fewer hours on the air, and fewer unemployees until such a study can be completed and recommendations made.

Another illustration is the exchange of students between other countries and the United States. The Chinese Boxer indemnity scholarships, based upon funds which this country returned to China in 1908, have produced many of the outstanding leaders of China today. In the past five years our State Department scholarships to Latin American students have won expressions of appreciation from the other American republics. These scholarships have been extended not only for study in our universities, but also for training in our industries and in the United States Government agencies.

Today, there are thousands of American boys and girls, including those entitled to training and education under the GI Bill, who want to study aboard. This bill gives the Department authority to extend this program of scholarship to countries throughout the world, when and as indicated.

A third activity proposed under this program is the promotion abroad of American books, American concept of public libraries. We should continue to maintain in the principal capitals of the world small readng rooms of American books and periodicals. These reading rooms serve both our embassies and the public.

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### The Study of English

To the Editor:

Your article on "The Study of English" (Nov. 5) deals with a subject now very near to the heart of all young Japanese. Their new interest in English is very fascinating. I cannot share your fears about an unhealthy fever. A language must be learned quickly so it can be used on the nearest victim day after tomorrow-or else too much time is taken away from more fruitful studies. There was a "Nihongo-netsu" (Japanese fever) on in the Southern regions not so long ago which nobody thought unhealthy. If people tax their brains in order to take in a new thing new health is not far off even though proceedings may look a bit "feverish," or just because of it?

I think not enough stress can now be laid—and in this I am at one with you—on facilities for everyone to learn adequate English, starting with the tots in all schools, and in a few years all young people should be able to speak and write correct English fluently. So much the better for the overall development of Japan and the Pacific area. Independence, yes. But it seems of little use to think about it just now when hundreds of other problems are more important, for instance a working economy and a new morality. And in a few years it may become evident that independence and everything related to nationality is less important in the world we are in than a friendly interdependence.

To some English does not sound as nice as, say, Spanish or German, but it is just the language that might yet lead us all on to broadmindedness, fellowship and realism; why this is so everyone must find out for himself.

English, or any other language, will never oust Japanese from here. Japanese is a working language in many ways and will remain one; the people and the writers will see to that. But don't you feel the script is a bit tangled? Some say that Japan was driven into the war by the script (making for isolation and even more so than Chinese) and was booked for defeat from the very outset because the masses were forever unable to really cope with the script. Most cultured Japanese know that the Latin script can be used for rendering Japanese and that the arguments formerly used by the military and the sentimental (too many words of the same sound, etc.) in order to smash each and every plan to make written Japanese wholly accessible to the non-pundit, can be easily disposed of.

A new script and a new program for introducing English on a large scale would go well together. This time a reform of the script would not be de-okayed by the authorities on the morning after publication of the intention as were, heretofore, even the mild proposals and ordinances which tried to set a limit to the flood of Chinese characters in use. I do not see why a crackdown on the "kanji" should do harm to Chinese learning and tradition in this country. There are other ways of keeping close to Mencius and friends than by imitating their ponderous symbols in one's correspondence.

And do we feel that the Japanese around us know so very, very much about Chinese culture, although they were allegedly brought up on it via the script? Why shouldn't boys learn to read Chinese and the Japanese classics as soon as they are well grounded in English? Let small children start out on the Latin script—leaving the kana's (syllabaries) and the hieroglyphs for later in the day—and a bigger and better race will appear, able to handle languages—including Japanese and English—quicker than their forbears and eager to turn to richer fields of experience.

The Japanese student as we know him was dulled by the unending struggle against the kanji-tornado and discouraged by the difficulty of English with which he was brought face to face so late that he could not get by on his available time and forces. In other words, the six-year-olds should begin their career by spelling out Japanese in the world script and by learning their first English sentences. The gifted ones would then become eligible for a busy life in one of the great English universities—covering all fields from religion to parliamentary history—who rise in Japan we will probably witness in our day. I guess this time such institutions will not be the happy hunting ground of untractable aristocrats and wealthy upstarts but will serve the people.

Karuizawa, Nov. 12.

J. PAASCHE.

# HUGE SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO CONFERENCE ON ATOM BOMB

## Control of Powerful Energy Seen As Important As Any Other In World Today

This is the text of a radio commentary made by John Grover on November 11.

The arrival of Prime Minister Attlee of Great Britain in Washington morning, may possibly turn out to be one of the vital turning points in the present peace building era. He has come to Washington, of course, with Prime Minister McKenzie King of Canada to meet President Truman in a study group of conferences in the first international discussion of the international control of atomic energy. In a realistic approach in the world's peace building problems, we can neither minimize nor overrule the importance of atomic energy control. We cannot call it the most important of our present international problems but at the same time, we cannot rank it in importance below any other of our world problems.

In fact, in the kind of civilization we are living in now, all of the international questions that confront us are interwoven. Any single one will not in itself guarantee peace, but the single solutions as we reach them will make the goal of a durable peace that much less difficult to attain.

**Political Problems**

There is though, this distinct difference about the question of the control of atomic energy which separates us in a way from our other postwar problems. It is a question which the world had not anticipated, neither in our thinking nor in our planning before last August. We had not forseen that atomic energy would become such a factor in our civilization so quickly. We were aware that military victory on the global battle fields would automatically raise certain post-war problems. There had to be questions about the military occupations of the beaten country. There had to be questions about the economic rehabilitation of the peoples who were among the victims of the Fascist conquerors. We knew too, that there would certainly be international political questions. For instance, the form of trusteeship governments of nations not yet ready for self government, and questions concerning peace treaties with the Fascist satellite nations.

There are the questions about restoration of democratic rights in these nations and those which have been overrun by the Fascists. And then, we knew that one continuing task after military victory would lie within the new organization, the United Nations Organizations.

**New Factor Arises**

We'll not only have to set up and get it into operation, but always we would have to work at adjusting its international mechanism to the world's peace problems in the shape in which they would arrive. Then to these many complex problems we were preparing to face in the post war era suddenly a new factor was lighted.

It was something not only new but awful. It was something far beyond the imaginations of most men and women up to that time. At the same time that it promised great constructive force for mankind, it also promised great destructive force. That of course, was the atomic energy as the world first learned about it on August 6, 1945, in the form of the atomic bomb.

Perhaps the best clue to what civilization is going to do with atomic energy lies in what has been done and been planned already. After all, it is only a few days more than three months since humanity as a whole ever knew that atomic energy had become a physical fact. In that short period, we have gone a great stride forward in the constructive handling of this new force.

**Plans for Atomic Energy**

For instance, within these three months, President Truman has stated two immediate objectives for the United States in relation to atomic energy. One is government supervision and in certain cases, control of the domestic developments of atomic energy. The Congress of the United States has been working on a plan along this general line suggested by President Truman for several weeks now. And it is an interesting fact that some of the first Congressional proposals are being revised. It is being revised because scientists who had helped to develop the atomic bomb believe that the original Congressional proposals in some cases were inadequate or downright unwise. With the right of free peoples to express their opinion publicly, these scientists stated them and so they were called before Congressional committees to give their viewpoints, and they will be looked into carefully.

That's one side of the United States police as President Truman outlined , it concerning atomic energy. What has happened so far is of course not conclusive. But it definitely shows that the give and take basis which democratic peoples use to solve their differences is in operation within the United States on this crucial question of atomic energy.

Then there is President Truman's foreign policy on atomic energy. He said, repeatedly that the first step in international control should be discussions with the two governments who with the United States helped to develop the atomic bomb, Great Britain, and Canada. And now, exactly, three months and four days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, these discussions are beginning. What is more, President Truman has also said that after the discussions with Britain's Prime Minister Attlee and Canada's Prime Minister King, after these chiefs of states work out a policy on international control of atomic energy, there will be discussions with other nations. But the balance sheet today on the action taken by the United States government and the British and Canadian governments on the question of atomic energy is a healthy sign of what we can expect to follow.

**Many Are Interested**

We have watched some of the leaders discuss and plan and act on the question of atomic energy. Individuals have come forward either as private citizens or as government officials with ideas and plans of their own. We can feel confident that they are of much interest to Mr. Truman and Mr. Attlee and Mr. King. There is Navy Captain Harold Stassen's plan which he outlined in a speech in New York City two nights ago. He is one of the leading statesman of the Republican party and you will recall that he was a participant in the San Francisco Conference last spring which set up the United Nations Organization. To put it as briefly as possible, Captain Stassen wants an international air police force. Better, it should be, he says, a United Nations body and its planes equipped with a limited number of atomic bombs. In the hands of the international air police force they will be the guardians of peace and from then on, mankind could devote itself to developing atomic energy for constructive peaceful services.

This has not failed to arouse national and international comments. It could not fail either to stimulate deep thinking and the New York Herald Tribune this morning in its leading editorial calls Captain Stassen's proposals a courageous and thoughtful blueprint for international control of atomic energy.

It is significant that Captain Stassen outlined his plan as a private citizen as other individuals have spoken, including the scientists of course. In short, public opinion, as an essential force in our world recognizes this responsibility and through the men who are equipped to speak for it, it is living up to those responsibilities.

There is still other gains to be taught in civilization's progress in these past three months on the atomic energy question. There is, for instance, the important recognition by world statesmen that the atomic era demands the discarding of old outworn methods. This was a point brought up only last week, by United States Secretary of State James Byrnes. He was talking about regionalism. He was plainly in favor of the kind of regional system that is the good neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere, but Mr. Byrnes drew a clear line between regionalism as the inter-American system has worked it out and what he called regional isolationism. In fact, he made this statement: "We live in one world and in this atomic era, regional isolationism is even more dangerous than national isolationism."

Then again, the influence of atomic energy in our world was recognized last week too by one of Mr. Byrnes' chief aides. He is Assistant Secretary of State, William Benton in charge of this governments public affairs. He is the man responsible for the United States program of information about itself for neighbor peoples all over the world.

What Mr. Benton says is this: In an atomic age, understanding, not bombs, is the best tool on earth. Statements of this kind definitely show progress in the atomic era. They show the awareness and the alertness of our statemen and there still is another sign of these characteristics among our leaders on this crucial question of atomic energy.

It comes from Washington, from the meetings of President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister King. These leaders know the seriousness of the problem they are tackling and they are wasting not even half a day in getting down to the job before them,

## Permits Use of Steel

The Japanese Government was authorized by the Allied Supreme Headquarters in a directive on November 7 to use 4,800 tons of special steel for the manufacture of agricultural implements for civilian purposes.